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UK Agrees at Last Hour To Reopen Cyprus Talks

Local Leaders' Request

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Mr. Julian Amery, British Colonial Under-Secretary, yesterday dramatically cancelled plans to leave Cyprus following a one-hour talk with Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders on the British bases deadlock.

Mr. Amery's decision followed House of Commons criticism on Tuesday night that, during his attempts to break the deadlock — which is delaying the island's independence — the British Government had failed to take up an offer to mediate made by the Turkish leader, Dr. Fadil Kutchuk.

Yesterday's first surprise was an invitation to Dr. Kutchuk to meet Mr. Amery at Government House. Then Dr. Kutchuk saw Archbishop Makarios, and later returned to Mr. Amery. After this, Mr. Amery's departure was postponed by an hour.

Then the Archbishop and Dr. Kutchuk saw Mr. Amery, and afterward it was officially announced that Mr. Amery would be staying on here indefinitely. He was originally to have flown back to Britain yesterday morning.

Mr. Amery's previous talks here failed to close the gap between Britain, which wants 120 square miles for sovereign bases in a Cyprus Republic, and the Cypriots, who have offered 36 square miles.

Dr. Kutchuk is reported to have put forward on Monday a compromise offer of 50 square miles of sovereign bases, with special facilities in the remaining 70 square miles; or alternatively co-sovereignty between Britain and Cyprus over the entire 120 square miles.

Failure to reach agreement has caused the proclamation of the Cyprus Republic, already once postponed from February 19 to March 19, to be put off indefinitely.

Meanwhile, usually well-informed diplomatic quarters here said yesterday that Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk have drawn up a plan to go ahead with the proclamation of Cyprus as a republic, despite the breakdown in negotiations over the issue of British bases.

But this plan would be put into effect only if Britain persisted in indifference, and Cypriot independence was deferred unnecessarily and indefinitely, the sources said.

The Archbishop has confirmed that he and Dr. Kutchuk have drawn up a plan to meet the consequences of an indefinite postponement of independence, but has declined to give details.

The two were discussing the proposal yesterday with Ministers of the Cyprus transitional Cabinet.

The sources said implementation of the plan will have the effect of carrying out the provisions of the Zurich and London agreements, signed early last year. It will be based on the new republic's constitution, work on which is nearly complete.

In London, Mr. John Profumo, Foreign Office Minister of State, told the House of Commons yesterday that Mr. Amery had delayed his return from Nicosia to London "at the express request" of Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk.

K in Tashkent On Way to India

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, yesterday arrived in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on his way to India and a tour of the Far East.

Mr. Khrushchev attended the Uzbek Communist Party Congress, which was being held in Tashkent, and made a brief speech, Tass reported.

The Prime Minister will today continue his jet flight to New Delhi.

His son, two daughters, a grand-daughter and a son-in-law are accompanying him on his trip to India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan—but not his wife, Nina Petrovna, who went with him to the U.S.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, "Pravda," yesterday described Mr. Khrushchev's tour as a visit of "friendship and peace" and placed it in the context of his recent tour of the U.S. and his coming visit to France.

West Africans Hold Secret Parley

ACCRA (UPI). — Foreign affairs officials of Ghana, Guinea and Liberia held a secret meeting in Government House in Accra on Tuesday. Ghana officials refused to divulge the nature of the talks.

The Ghana delegation is led by the Foreign Minister, Ako Adjei. Guinea is represented by Mr. Cisse Fode, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Liberia by the Solicitor-General, Mr. J. Cheeseman.

Algeria Militia Dissolved, Police to Be Reorganized

PARIS (Reuter). — The French Government yesterday dissolved the Algerian Territorial units, armed civilians prominent in the recent settlers' revolt.

The Government also decided to hold cantonal elections in Algeria before the end of spring, a communique announced after a three-hour Cabinet meeting presided over by General de Gaulle. The communique said the meeting had decided on a complete reorganisation of police services in Algeria.

The Government further decided to suppress the French Army's Fifth Bureau — the army psychological service.

The sweeping Cabinet decisions follow a "clean-up" mission in Algeria, carried out on General de Gaulle's orders, by three Ministers—M. Pierre Messmer, Defence; M. Pierre Chatenet, Interior; and M. Edmond Michelet, Justice.

General de Gaulle ordered the mission after his Government had been voted special powers by Parliament last week to rule by decree for the next year.

The Cabinet, by virtue of the special powers, also approved amendments to the penal code with reference to attempts on the internal and external security of the state, the communique said.

According to usually reliable sources, 18 persons are in jail on charges involving threats to the security of the State in connection with the abortive Algiers revolt. Sixteen others are sought. Eleven senior officers, including one general, have been relieved of their commands in Algeria.

Leader — Page 4.

Yugoslav Cardinal Stepinac Dies

BELGRADE (Reuter).—Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac, Roman Catholic Primate of Yugoslavia, died on Wednesday at the age of 62.

The Cardinal had lived under police surveillance since his release from prison in 1951.

He had been barred from all church activities since his arrest in 1946.

He had been in failing health ever since his release from prison after serving five years of a 16-year sentence on charges of collaboration with a Quisling regime in Croatia during World War II.

Since his release he had lived under virtual house arrest at his native village of Krasic, near Zagreb, cared for by nuns and accompanied by a policeman when he went walking in the village street.

He was taken seriously ill with pneumonia and prostate gland trouble on Sunday.

The death of Yugoslavia's first and only Cardinal plunged the nation's six million Catholics into mourning.

West Drafts Reply On Total Disarmament

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Top disarmament experts of five Western countries met yesterday to prepare an agreed policy for East-West arms control talks due to open in Geneva on March 15.

Taking part were Britain, France, Italy, Canada and the U.S. Their representatives met to consider policy papers drawn up by officials on nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The final Western proposal will be presented to the Soviet Union and four other Communist countries in the Geneva talks as the Western reply to Mr. Nikita Khrushchev's plan for total disarmament, made before the U.N. General Assembly last autumn.

Mr. David Ormsby-Gore, Minister of State who is heading Britain's delegation, said before yesterday's meeting that he expected the Western group to draw up a generally agreed position rather than a detailed five-power plan.

US Admits Navy Takes Boycott Into Account

NEW YORK (INA). — The White House on Wednesday admitted that the U.S. Navy took into account the Arab boycott against Israel when drawing up contracts for the shipment of oil cargoes. But it contended that the purpose and effect of the provisions in the Navy's contracts have been misunderstood.

The statement was contained in a letter from General Wilton B. Persons, Assistant to President Eisenhower, to Mr. Adolf Held, Chairman of the Jewish Labour Committee. Mr. Held had sent a telegram to President Eisenhower protesting against the arrangements made by the U.S. Navy in awarding contracts to American shipping firms.

General Persons wrote: "On behalf of the President, I am replying to your recent telegram, concerning navy shipping contracts.

"The Secretary of the Navy advises that recent newspaper articles reflect a misunderstanding of the purpose and effect of contractual provisions in Navy charters. No vessel owner is precluded from bidding on a Government contract for the transportation of oil cargoes. In awarding contracts for ocean transportation, the fact that a vessel has or has not traded with Israel is not taken into consideration.

"The Military Sea Transportation Service of the Navy is the agency responsible for ocean transportation for the Department of Defence.

"That agency's contracts, I am informed, have a provision putting ship owners on notice that ships that have traded with Israel may not be permitted by certain countries to come into their ports. It spells out the options that the Government may exercise in the event that a ship that has traded with Israel is not permitted to load. By doing so it assists the shipowner who might unknowingly undertake a service he cannot perform, and thus tends to avert financial loss to him. It is also of assistance to the Government in preventing offerings of ships that would be unable to load important cargoes of aviation and fleet fuel."

Seamen Protest

Meanwhile, leaders of 28 AFL-CIO maritime unions on Tuesday called for a congressional investigation of the matter.

The labour leaders, headed by Paul Hall, President of the Seafarers' International Union, urged a probe of "such disgraceful" and un-American pacts with Arab states." The Navy, they added, also blacklisted all American ships owned or operated, wholly or partly, by Jews.

Mr. Hall said this "Hitlerite boycott" had been in effect for two years but became known to maritime union leaders only this week. The Navy ban on certain ships, he added, deprives American seamen and other waterside employees of work they would ordinarily have and puts their Government on the side of the Arabs in discriminating against American-flag shipping.

The Rabbinical Council of America also called upon Congress yesterday to investigate the "discriminatory policies of the U.S. Navy towards those shipping companies which deal with the State of Israel."

Arab League Flounders Over 'Palestine' Issue

Bahrein Cuts Post Ties with Israel

POST Political Reporter

Bahrein, the oil Sheikhdom in the Persian Gulf, this week informed the Israel Postal Services that postal communications between the two countries were broken off.

The announcement, made on behalf of Sheikh Sulman Ibn Hamad Alkhalifah, who rules the island of 120,000 inhabitants, will mostly affect Israel stamp collectors, since fewer than 100 letters per year are normally sent from Israel to Bahrein.

Data obtained from the Israel Post Office shows that about one kilogram of postal matter, including parcels and newspapers, are dispatched each month to various destinations in the Persian Gulf, including Bahrein.

The official announcement from Bahrein stated that postal matter recently sent from Israel had been marked as "undeliverable" and would be returned to the senders.

Bahrein is an independent Arab Sheikhdom in special treaty relations with the British Government.

In London, last night, a Foreign Office spokesman said Bahrein is not a Protectorate but a Protected Principality. Denying any British responsibility for the rupture in postal services with Israel, the spokesman said that the British postal services were only acting as agents for the sheikhdom and had no responsibility for political decisions.

Plenary Again Postponed

The plenary session of the Arab League Council in Cairo, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed a second time and is now due to be held this morning.

The chiefs of the participating delegations yesterday held their third closed session since the conference opened on Monday, amid press reports of serious disagreement over the "Palestine" question.

When yesterday's meeting of the chief delegates opened, Arab quarters, quoted by Reuter, forecast that if it reached no solution on the "most delicate" problem of "Palestine," the matter would have to be postponed for consideration at a meeting of the highest level.

(Jordan is opposed to discussing plans for the establishment of a "Palestine Republic" and a "Palestine Army." According to Israel's Arabic Broadcasting House on Tuesday, the Jordanian delegation is believed to have threatened to walk out if the U.A.R. insists on keeping these items on the Council's agenda.)

The Cairo newspaper "Al Ahram" said earlier that there was disagreement over the starting point for examination of the "Palestine" problem, and this had brought about "sudden developments" at Tuesday's session of the chief delegates.

The Jordan press yesterday criticised the Arab League for failing to realise Arab unity. "A-Difa" said: "It seems the discord inside the League is due to rivalries between member states unrelated to the crucial issue at stake, namely the threat of Israel's diversion of the Jordan waters."

The commentator of "Falastin," Yehia Hawash, wrote ironically: "They say this is the most crucial League meeting since 1948... All previous League meetings have been crucial, but the test is whether the decisions are ever carried out, and not merely prettily worded."

Saud to Pay Hussein Return Visit Soon

AMMAN (Reuter). — King Saud of Saudi Arabia has accepted an invitation from King Hussein to visit Jordan in the near future. This was announced yesterday as Hussein returned from a two-day visit to Riyadh.

A joint communique issued here later said both kings had agreed to support the Arab League charter and "evolve it in a way to make it an active instrument for uniting Arab ranks." They also agreed to support the "Algerian struggle," to support "Arab rights in Palestine," and to "stand against current ideologies inconsistent with Arab nationalism and the spirit of Islam."

They also agreed to continue with plans to repair the Hejaz railway.

It was also announced here yesterday that the Arab League Secretariat has invited Jordan to attend a meeting of the Arab Economic Council in Cairo on February 17. Jordan's Minister of Economy, Khalusi el Kheiri, is expected to attend the meeting, which will discuss chiefly the exchange and freer transportation of goods between Arab countries.

Another topic which will be discussed is the effect of the six-nation European Common Market and the "Outer-Seven" free trade area on Arab markets.

Kassem Hits 'Orthodox' C.P.

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Correspondent

Iraqi Premier Kassem has dealt the orthodox Communists a severe blow by allowing Dawoud el-Sayegh, leader of a "breakaway" faction, to name himself the country's Communist "boss."

El-Sayegh heads one of the three political parties which have been licensed to function in Iraq (as reported in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*). His followers, moreover, have clearly been encouraged by Kassem to form their own party.

The organ of the "orthodox" Communist party, "Ittihad a-Sha'b" recently disclosed that el-Sayegh was readmitted into the party in 1956 when all Communist leaders were in jail. When he wanted to publish his own newspaper three months ago, the party disagreed. His insistence led to his dismissal from the party—but at the same time he obtained a licence from the Military Governor of Iraq to bring out his papers, and he also had several meetings with Kassem. The Premier even told a press conference that he sympathized with el-Sayegh and that he was much impressed by the first two issues of the latter's newspaper, "Al Mabda."

Moscow Will Decide

A month ago el-Sayegh said that he had submitted an application to form his own "Communist party" after a lengthy meeting with Kassem. His faction remains the smaller Communist group, and not necessarily the one which has Moscow's blessing. But it seems certain that in the end it will be Moscow which will decide which of the two groups is the "official" Communist party in Iraq.

Of the three existing licensed political factions in the country, the only moderate group is the National Democratic Party. Its leaders, who include Mohammed Hussein Hadid, H'deib el-Haj H'moud, and Hussein Jamil, are staunch socialists. They also include old Fabians who sat at the feet of the late Professor Harold Laski. The veteran of the party, Kamel Chaderchi, recently confirmed that he had resigned from the leadership of the National Democrats, but the party is believed to be aiming at putting up Chaderchi as a candidate for a top position in the state, such as the Presidency or the Chairmanship of the National Assembly which is due to come into existence within the year.

Against Army Rule

Chaderchi, aged and suffering from high blood pressure recently confirmed that, as under the old regime, he is still opposed to military rule of any kind. The party's leadership is impressive, but its popularity under present circumstances is anybody's guess.

The third faction now functioning in Iraq, the Kurdish Democratic Party, swarms with leftists and crypto-Communist elements whom only a leader such as Mulla Mustapha el-Barasani could assemble together. The party is believed to contain many elements who in due course will advocate an autonomous Kurdish area in the northern regions of Iraq, or even the complete secession from Iraq of these oil-rich Kurdish districts.

Kassem may soon discover that a non-Arab nationalist party in Iraq will of necessity become a headache for the regime.

Amer Visits Border

U.A.R. Vice-President Abdul Hakim Amer, "boss" of the Syrian region, yesterday morning paid a surprise visit to the Syrian forces along the Israel border, Cairo Radio reported. He was accompanied by U.A.R. Chief-of-Staff Ali Amer.

Argentina Now Hunting *Two* Mystery Subs

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter).—The Argentine navy was last night reported to be hunting two lurking submarines—not one, as hitherto thought — in the Golfo Nuevo, 700 miles south of here.

Two more ships have brought the task force up to nine, and the zone has been closed to all other shipping. More bombs were reported to have been dropped yesterday morning in the hunt for the intruders.

Radio Rivadavia said the Argentine Government had asked the U.S. for supplies of anti-submarine bombs and a trapping net.

A broadcast story that the chief of the task force in the 11-day hunt had actually made radio contact with a foreign submarine was last night denied by a naval spokesman, who asked reporters to beware of false reports.

Bomb Blasts Home Of Little Rock Negro Pupil

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (Reuter). — A home-made bomb exploded late Tuesday night outside the home of Carlotta Walls, one of five Negro pupils enrolled in the once all-White Central High School here which has been the centre of national controversy.

No one was injured but a hole about two feet in diameter was blasted in one of the walls of the house and some windows were shattered.

Police later said it appeared that the bomb — consisting of about two sticks of dynamite — was hurled from a car which roared past the house at a time when most of the neighbourhood was asleep.

The explosion was the first direct attack on one of the Negro students who finally wore down the racial integration barrier at schools in this town.

Three bombs last September damaged the local school board offices, the Mayor's office, and a car belonging to the head of the fire department.

Dag Given Facts on Astypalea

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel this week submitted all the necessary information requested by the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, providing definite proof that the Israel cement cargo on board the Astypalea was a bona *fide* f.o.b. consignment," it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

During his talks in Cairo last month, Mr. Hammarskjold is understood to have accepted Abdul Nasser's claim that the main reason for the detention on December 27 of the Greek vessel at Port Said was uncertainty as to the exact nature of her cargo. Political quarters in Jerusalem, however, stressed that although the Foreign Ministry had agreed to provide the necessary evidence of the Astypalea's cargo, the U.N. Secretary-General should have dealt in Cairo primarily with the basic issue of Israel's rights to free navigation through the Suez Canal, instead of having his attention diverted to minor formalities. By his acceptance of the U.A.R. Government's claims concerning the Astypalea, even if only temporarily, Mr. Hammarskjold may have created a dangerous precedent in that a variety of technical pretexts may henceforth be adduced for the detention of Israel cargoes shipped through the Canal.

The master of the Astypalea stated in Port Said yesterday that he received a cable from the Greek owners of the vessel confirming that the ship's charter, which expired on February 6, had been renewed for a further two months. The cement cargo on board the Greek freighter is destined for Djibouti and it is understood that the importers there made the necessary arrangements for the renewal of the charter.

The Greek Government paper, "Katimerini," this week stressed in its editorial comment the repeated failure of the U.N. Secretary-General to effect the honouring of international obligations by the Cairo Government and to reach agreement on the release of the Astypalea as well as the Inge Toft.

The continued refusal of the Cairo Government to comply with the Constantinople Convention and other international agreements concerning the Suez Canal, and to allow the passage of Israel cargoes is one of the main causes for the Middle East being a centre of turmoil and clashes, the Greek paper wrote.

Tekoah Sees Bunche On UAR Blockade

UNITED NATIONS (INA).—Israel's Acting Permanent U.N. Representative, Mr. Yosef Tekoah, on Wednesday conferred for 40 minutes with U.N. Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche on the U.A.R.'s Suez blockade.

The meeting was a continuation of previous Israel-U.N. consultations on the same issue which have taken place since Secretary-General Hammarskjold and Dr. Bunche returned from their recent African tour during which they met with Abdul Nasser.

U.K.: Suez Issue 'Legal Argument'

LONDON (INA).— The British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. John Profumo, told the House of Commons yesterday that the issue of free navigation through the Suez Canal is a "legal argument, and is not an argument for us, but between the Israelis and the Egyptians."

He was answering former War Minister, Emanuel Shinwell (Labour), who had asked to what extent it was a condition of the British agreement to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt that the Suez Canal should be free to international shipping.

Mr. Profumo added that although the basic issue was one between Israel and Egypt, "the right of free transit through the Suez Canal concerns all maritime countries and has been dealt with by the U.N. in its declaration of April 24, 1957."

Controller Criticizes Work Of Knesset Building Committee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State Controller yesterday published a sharply critical report on the preliminary work of the Executive Committee for the Construction of the New Knesset Building.

The report, which was presented to the Knesset Speaker a month ago and published at his request yesterday criticized the Committee for gross overspending in the renting of its offices, and for failing to set up an orderly accounting system at the start of its work.

The criticism of overspending in connection with the Committee's premises referred to the renting of an entire floor of the Kings' Hotel at a cost of IL7,000 per annum.

The main criticism included in the report refers to the Committee's failure to set up an orderly accounting system to record its financial transactions. An attempt was made to use bank notices in lieu of regular accounting procedures.

As a result of this irregular procedure, the Controller's investigators could not find any explanation for expenditures totalling IL3,721. The report also notes that it was found impossible to prepare a full financial statement of the Committee's finances on the basis of its records.

In his introduction, the Controller points out that both the points criticised in the report have since been corrected, and the Committee has moved from the Kings' Hotel to cheaper quarters in the Rothschild building.

Commenting on the charges

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

New T.A. Hospital Wanted This Year

TEL AVIV. — The opening of the new municipal hospital in Rehov Weizmann this year is proposed by the Municipal committee set up last month to study local hospital affairs. The proposals were last night presented by Mayor M. Namir to the Finance Committee.

The committee, headed by Prof. H. Heller of Tel Hashomer Hospital, recommends that the hospital — whose construction has already begun — maintain 200 beds. These would be mainly for surgical and internal departments. With the opening of the new hospital, the Municipality would have under its administration two hospitals with a total of 600 beds, in addition to a maternity home of 150 beds. The committee also proposed that the 100-bed Children's Department remain at the Rehov Balfour Hospital, and that another 100 beds be added.

'NASSER PLANS PORT FOR GAZA'

GAZA (AFP). — Abdul Nasser has decided to build a modern harbour at Gaza, and also to set up an electric power station in the Strip, according to an announcement made by General Mohammed Ibrahim, U.A.R. Minister of State for Military Affairs.

Under this programme, a Yugoslav firm is being engaged to dig 11 artesian wells by next June.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The French Ministry of Information announced after Wednesday's Cabinet session that three generals, serving in Algeria will be dismissed. They are General Jacque Faure, Commander of the 27th Infantry Division; Brig.-General Andre Gribeaux, in command of the West Saharan Region; and General Henri Merambeau, military commander in South Oran.

Term of Chief Rabbinate to Be Extended; Order Due Daily

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A regulation extending the term of the present Chief Rabbinate will be promulgated by the Ministry for Religious Affairs within a few days, a spokesman for the Ministry told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. The five-year term was to have expired in 11 days.

The announcement of the elections for a new Chief Rabbinate, which should have been made by the Ministry three months ago, has been delayed because of the dispute between the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Ya'acov Toledano, and the National Religious Party, supported by the Chief Rabbinate Council. The Council refuses to appoint representatives to the elections committee because the Minister retracts his ruling limiting the age of Chief Rabbis to 70.

The Ministerial Committee of five set up some time ago to discuss the Ministry's proposed election regulations has yet to meet. Rabbinical circles say the Committee has not met in order to allow time for the resolution of the differences between the three Mapai members on the one hand, and the National Religious Party and Progressive Party member on the other. The latter oppose the 70-year limit, which would automatically exclude Chief Rabbi Isser Unterman of Tel Aviv from candidacy.

Chief Rabbinate sources report that at a recent meeting of the Chief Rabbinate Council, Rabbi Unterman told Rabbi Toledano that the withdrawal of the proposed age limit "would strengthen my inclination not to stand."

Large N.R.P. Support

Rabbi Unterman and Rabbi Joseph Soloveichik, of Boston, both have the support of the National Religious Party and a large body of rabbis for the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbinate. Only Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, N.R.P. Member of Knesset, supports Ahuf-Mishne Shlomo Goren, Chief Chaplain of the Israel Defence Forces.

Rabbinical circles believe that only one candidate will finally stand. To date, Rabbi Soloveichik has declined to give a final answer on his candidacy.

At the same time, Sephardi circles opposed to Chief Rabbi Nissim are trying to rally support for a possible alternative candidate, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

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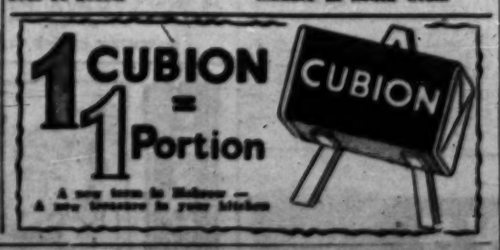
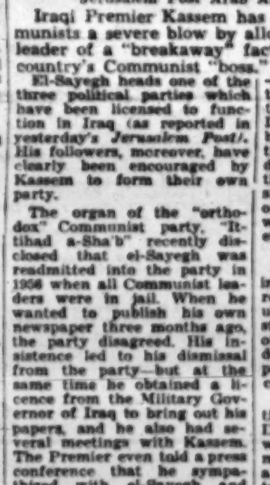
(Adv.)





CDU 'Court' to Probe Oberlaender Charges

BONN (Reuter). — The ruling Christian Democratic party group in the West German Bundestag (Lower House) has decided to ask its "Council of Honour" to investigate war crimes allegations against the Refugee Minister, Professor Theodor Oberlaender.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Health, Mr I. Barzilai, yesterday received Dr. Samuel Rosen, of New York.

•

The Burmese Ambassador, U Hla Maung, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Kadish Luz.

•

Mr. Gregorios Casimatis, Greek M.P. and former Cabinet Minister, visited the Weizmann Institute of Science on Wednesday.

•

Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv will mark Lincoln's Birthday tonight with a special programme of lectures and films. The public is invited.

•

Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias the Argentine Ambassador to Israel, will speak at today's meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club.

•

Prof. Halil Inalgik, of Ankara, will lecture on "Westernization in Turkey" under the auspices of the Hebrew University, this afternoon at 5.15 in the Lauterman Building, the University campus.

•

Dr. Francis F. Foldes, of Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, will lecture on "Some Factors Influencing the Mode of Action of Neuromuscular Blocking Agents" tonight, at 7.45, in Lecture Hall "A", Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

BIRTH

SHOHAT — To Claire (nee Barclay) and Gedda Shohat — a daughter, on February 8 1960 at Assuta, Tel Aviv.

U.S. Ambassador Visits Negev Industrial Sites

BEERSHEBA. — The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, arrived here by train from Tel Aviv yesterday morning for a visit to the potash and phosphate loading plants at the local freight station. He was accompanied by senior officials of the Foreign and Finance Ministries, the U.S. O.M., and the Railways.

From Beersheba the group motored to Sdom, where they toured the Dead Sea Works, and visited the gas fields at Rosh Zohar, from where they flew by helicopter to the phosphate plant at Oron.

Mr. Reid told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had come to the Negev to see with his own eyes how American loans and technical assistance were being used, and expressed his full satisfaction. Calling the Negev "one of the most interesting and important parts of Israel," the Ambassador said he would visit the area more frequently.

The Ambassador went to Jerusalem later in the day, where he called on the Minister of Welfare, Dr. Yosef Burg.

Memorial Services For Y. Sprinzak

The first anniversary of the death of Yosef Sprinzak, the first Speaker of the Knesset, will be marked next Wednesday.

A special memorial meeting of the Knesset will take place at 10 a.m., after which those present will go out to Sprinzak's grave on Mt. Herzl, where the President will deliver a eulogy.

At 12.15, at the Hebrew University campus, the cornerstone will be laid for the Yosef Sprinzak Institute of Contemporary Judaism.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa Road, 5029.
TEL AVIV: Michlin, 112 Allenby, 65383; Greenberg, 46 King George, 28208; Ben-Yehuda, 142 Ben-Yehuda, 25836; Kitayewitz, 39 Hayarkon, 63065. **JAFFA**: Galinka, 19 (Yefet (4), 63425.
RAMAT GAN: Yisrael, Ramat Yitshak Shikun Herut, 34 Tel-Hai, 72949. **PETAH TIKVA**: Pinsker, 2 Pinsker. **NATANYA**: Hanassi, **REHOVOT**: Levin Hanegev, 196 Herzl, 93-1245.
HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar-Giora, 42536.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunewald, 39 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 42969. Dr. Shor, 43 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 20748. Dr. Garman, 38 Frishman. Dr. Har-Even, 38 Sheinkin, 28411. Dr. Warren, 15 Soutine, 27027. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Maler, 89 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 42 Keren Kayemet, 81374.
HOLON: Dr. Dekar, Block 12A, Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.
RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sandberg, 62 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 129 Modi'in). Dr. Pasberg, 174 Haroeh.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 2124.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
With the participation of the International Singer NADA VIDMAR
LA BOHEME
Saturday, Feb. 13
LA TRAVIATA
Mon., Feb. 15; Sat., Feb. 20
FLEDERMAUS
Tues., Feb. 16
ALEXANDRA
Mon., Feb. 22
All parts, start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-8) (Tel. 27700)
Tickets: Ramat Gan — Far Petah Tikva — Globe Travel Office and at Gruenberger, 18 Rehov Shapira, Haifa.

Tel Aviv Opens Drive to Clean City

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Sir, you have just littered our street — there is a refuse-bin not far away from where you stand." This polite little note, proffered by a boy scout to a pedestrian who had just dropped an empty cigarette box on the pavement, was one of many hundreds distributed by members of the Scouts Movement in recent weeks. It introduced "Operation Cleanliness," one of the urgent items on the City Council's programme. It is supervised by Deputy Mayor Moshe Goldstein.

"If the citizens cooperate, we will have a clean city within three to four months," Mr. Goldstein told *The Jerusalem Post* Wednesday.

The Municipality has already invested IL700,000 in modern automatic equipment, including oversized pavement "vacuum cleaners" which will replace the nocturnal broom squads. The Municipality will also acquire a fleet of hermetically sealed refuse vans and street-sweeping machines.

"We will do all the work at night. But we will keep the broom squads for day-time patrols as a kind of moral task-force to discourage would-be offenders," the Deputy Mayor said.

More Refuse Bins

One of the immediate steps will be the installation of thousands of additional refuse bins, followed up by an intensive publicity campaign among adults as well as children. The principles of public hygiene will become a permanent feature of all elementary school programmes.

Mr. Goldstein said that he would ask for sweeping legislation to clamp down on offenders, and hopes to be able to increase the on-the-spot fines imposed by municipal inspectors.

New proposed by-laws include the compulsory nomination of a janitor for every two buildings, who will be responsible for cleanliness in the buildings and back yards. The janitors are intended to replace the growing number of "contractors" now employed in these tasks.

Action will also be taken against excessive exhaust fumes from diesel buses, and there are plans to launch an effective anti-noise campaign.

LYDDA FLIGHTS
THURSDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 102, from Johannesburg, Leopoldville and Kano — 0035. B.O.A.C. 203, from Teheran — 1345. Air France 459, from Teheran — 1545. El Al 410, from Istanbul — 1615. El Al 304, from Nicosia — 2040. B.E.A. 128, from London, Zurich and Athens — 2100. El Al 206, from New York, London Paris and Rome — 2130. Air France 132, from Paris, Rome and Athens — 2200. Alitalia 450, from Rome — 2225. T.W.A. 902, from New York, Paris, Zurich, Milan, Rome and Athens—2345. Olympic 614, from Athens and Nicosia — 0000. El Al 426, from Amsterdam — 1248. B.O.A.C. 0140.

DEPARTURES: Swissair 331, to Athens and Zurich — 0700. El Al 425, to Zurich and Amsterdam — 0800. Cyprus Airways 33, to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London — 0825. El Al 409, to Istanbul — 0900. B.E.A. 127, to Athens, Rome and London — 0930. Sabena 539, to Athens, Vienna and Brussels — 0945. K.L.M. 526, to Rome and Amsterdam, Zurich and Athens 203, to Geneva and London — 1345. Air France 139, to Rome and Paris — 1645. El Al 303, to Nicosia — 1730.

Prepared by Civil Aviation Dept.

New Venezuelan Envoy Due This Month

POST Political Reporter

The new Venezuelan Minister to Israel, Mr. Vicente Gerbasi, is expected in Jerusalem by the end of this month. He is replacing Dr. Romulo Araujo, Venezuela's first Minister to Israel, who presented his credentials in February of last year.

Dr. Araujo, who left for Caracas before Christmas on home leave, is unable to return to Jerusalem for personal reasons.

Prior to his Jerusalem appointment Mr. Gerbasi was Ambassador to Haiti, where he had also replaced Dr. Araujo on the latter's appointment to Israel.

Mr. Gerbasi, a well-known poet and journalist in his country, has been a career diplomat for several years.

Since Dr. Araujo's departure last December Mr. Jose Miguel, Second Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation in Jerusalem, has been the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires.

63-Year-Old Gets Ph. D. From H. U.

The oldest person ever to be awarded a doctorate by the Hebrew University — Mr. Avraham Parness, 63, on Tuesday received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Department of Geology.

Mr. Parness, an employee of the Department, wrote his thesis on "The Triassic Ammonites in the Ramon."

MALBEN APPOINTMENT

Dr. Yitzhak Margulec has been appointed Director of the Medical Department of Malben-JDC. Mr. Louis D. Horwitz, Director-General of Malben-JDC Services in Israel, has announced.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

ARNON: Imitation of Life.
EDEN: Joan of Arc.
ORION: En cas de malheur (Love is My Profession).
OR-GIL: The Horse Soldiers.
ORNA: A Private's Affair.
RON: Room at the Top.
SEMADAR: The Bridge on the River Kwai.
ZION HALL: The Plainsman.
TEL OR: No Trees in the Street.
EDISON: Amber.
STUDIO: Chase a Crooked Shadow.

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: Ice Cold in Alex.
ARMON DAVID: Agatie Mame.
CHEN: Orfeu Negro.
EDEN: Forced Wedding.
ESTHER: The Mating Game.
GAT: Les quatres cents coups.
HOD: La nuit des espions.
MAXIM: Forscha Mi Cancioni (Joselito).
MIGDALOR: Peche de jeunesse.
MOGRABI: The Last Angry Man.
OPHIR: Nuits d'Europe.
ORION: The Chinese Wall.
PEER: Hiroshima, mon amour.
SHDEROTH: From Here to Eternity.
TAMAR: Rita.
TCHELET: Stolen Face.
TEL AVIV: The Remarkable Mr. Pennypacker.
YARON: Party Girl.
ZAFON: Ramoustche.
ZAMIR: The Rough and the Smooth.

HAIFA

ORION: Caravan.
TAMAR: I Married a Monster From Outer Space.
GAL OR: Vacance d'Amore (Holiday in Sicily).
MORIAH: The Dancer and God.
ARMON: Destiny of a Man.
EN DOR: Hot Summer Night.
ORLY: Cat on a Hot Tin Roof.
OHAH: Retour de Manivelle.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Best of Everything.
ATZMON: Fet Bouille.
MIRON: La Violetera.
PEER: Le Long des trottoirs.
MAY: The Geisha Boy.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
572, 286.4 & 249 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. **French**: 2.15 p.m.

6.20 Religious Service (R). 6.27 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Weber: Overture "Oberon." Chopin: Andante Spianato and Polonaise, for Piano and Orchestra, opus 22. Carl Stamitz: Symphony in E flat major. Kabalevsky: Suite "Colas Breugnon". 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Lunchtime Music. 1.00 "The Orchestra conducted by" ... "The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra": Haydn: Symphony No. 92 in G ("Oxford"); (Conductor: Georg Szell); Mendelssohn: Scherzo from "A Midsummer's Night's Dream" (Conductor: Arthur Rodzinsky). 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

4.30 Special Foreign Language Programme. 5.05 Request Programme for Oriental Music. 5.45 Mishna Lesson. 5.45 Children's Corner. 6.00 Youth Corner. 6.30 Popular Songs & Dances. 7.20 Meeting. Amos Ettinger. 7.45 Daily Hebrew. 7.50 Sports. 7.55 Announcements on Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Entertainment Platform. 8.55 Bible Reading: Yirmiyahu chaps. 9 & 10. 9.10 political Commentary. 9.15 News reel. 9.30 Musical series ed. by M. Ohad, presented by L. Porath. 10.05 The Week at the Knesset. 10.30 Light Music. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
468, 192, 422.3 & 32.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Dialogues. 8.40 Piano Recital by Yehudi Yashvi: Mozart: Rondo in A minor; Bartok: Suite, op. 14. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Rumanian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
461 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (Ipeluding News): 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.8 M.): **Programme to the U.K.**: 10.30 News. 10.40 "Editorial Opinion." 10.50 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

Programme to South Africa: 4.15 News. 4.25 Editorial Opinion. 4.35 Afrikaans Programme.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 328 and 238 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.01 Request Programme. 6.40 "Via A-Via." 6.58 Announcements. 7.05 News. 7.10 "Bow & Arrow." 7.40 Songs. 8.00 "Army's Diary." 8.15 "Intermezzo." 8.30 Light Music. Quiz. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm." 9.30 Songs from films & musical shows. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.26, 25.12, 19.76, 19.46 & 16.86 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Comment. Actualities.

MUSIC U.S.A.: VOICE OF AMERICA—English Programme: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News. Journalists' Digest on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News. Raymond Swing Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News. Journalists' Digest on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News. Raymond Swing. Analysis. New Horizons in Science on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 p.m. News. Raymond Swing Analysis. Report to Near East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News. New Horizons in Science on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News. Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Listeners' Log on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News. Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Forum (Chemistry) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. Special News. Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News. Raymond Swing Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Forum (Chemistry) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News. Raymond Swing Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 476 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 a.m.

7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Emergency. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 B.B.C. Bandstand. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Teller of Tales. 13.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane." 2.30 "Yours Sincerely." 4.45 The Lanfin Programme. 7.45 Strange Stories of the Sea. 8.15 Vera Lengyel (Piano). 10.00 Vanished Without Trace. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Danger Point.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
February 11, 1960

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Goitein and Landau.

Haifa Municipality, Appellants, v. The State of Israel, Respondent (C.A. 455/58).

Public Roads Must Be Registered in Name Of State

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa Land Settlement Officer, delivered on October 16, 1958 (in case No. 127/Haifa).

Both the Haifa Municipality and the State of Israel claimed that part of the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway which lies within the Haifa municipal area should be registered in their respective names.

Both parties agreed that the highway is *metrukeh* land (public land) and that section 29A of the Land (Settlement of Title) Ordinance applies to it. This section provides that: "Land which is proved to be of the *metrukeh* category and which has been used *ab antiquo* for public purposes or land which has been legally assigned for public purposes, shall be registered in the name of the State; provided that where the land is assigned for the use of a town or village and there has been constituted a legal body having power to hold and dispose of immovable property on behalf of that town or village, it shall be registered in the name of such legal body."

The State argued that the first part of this section is the operative part in the present case whereas the Haifa Municipality argued that the second part is operative. The Land Settlement Officer held that section 29A must be read together with Article 5 of the Ottoman Land Code which defines *metrukeh* land as being of two kinds: (1) that which is left for the general use of the public, like a public highway for example; (2) that which is assigned generally for the inhabitants of a village or town, or of several villages or towns grouped together, as for example pasture land." As he held further, a public highway comes into the first category of *metrukeh* land it must, in accordance with section 29A, be registered in the name of the State.

The Haifa Municipality appealed against this decision to the Supreme Court. Mr. R. Behr appeared for the appellants and Dr. L. Dizian, Deputy State Attorney, for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, the President and Justice Goitein concurring, in agreeing with the Settlement Officer's decision, said that *metrukeh* land of the second type defined in section 5 of the Ottoman Land Code is land which is intended for the exclusive use of a limited public consisting of members of a town or village or of a group of towns or villages. A public highway, he continued, even when it is within the boundaries of a town or village, is open to everyone, there being no way of preventing strangers from having access to it. So that a public highway cannot, in any circumstances, from its very nature be *metrukeh* land of the second type.

The appellants' Counsel had argued, continued Justice Landau, that the only persons who are entitled as of right to use that part of the highway which lies within the Haifa Municipal area are the inhabitants of Haifa, all other users being in the nature of guests. However, insofar as a public highway is concerned, this conception of "guests" has no legal significance. For any stranger using the highways and byways of any town does so as of right, as a member of the general public, and not by permission of the citizens of the town. He is not, he continued, a licensee whose licence to use their streets the local populace are at liberty to withdraw at will, for Article 926 of the Mejelle gives every person the right to use a public highway, and there is no existing provision of law which enables the citizens of a town to deny this right to anyone.

As to the interpretation to be given to section 29A of the Land Ordinance, it must be assumed, held Justice Landau, that the mandatory legislator had wished this section to accord with the existing law insofar as the definition of *metrukeh* land is concerned, and the existing law at the time was section 5 of the Ottoman Land Law. The second part of section 29A must, therefore, be deemed to demand the existence of two prerequisites prior to its application: that the land was assigned for the use of a town or village in such a way as to entitle the towns people or villagers to deny its use to strangers; and, secondly, that there exists a legal body which is competent to be registered as owners of the land on behalf of the town or village. As, he held further, the second part of section 29A could, therefore, not apply to any public highway, a public highway must be registered in the name of the State.

There is no importance whatsoever, insofar as registration is concerned, continued Justice Landau, to be attached to the question of who uses a highway for the most part or to the question of which body is responsible for its upkeep and maintenance; and the fact that the highway may be used more by the citizens of Haifa than by the general public or that the Haifa Municipality keeps it in a state of repair is quite irrevelant.

Nor, he continued, does the fact that the Town Planning Ordinance allows a local town planning commission to expropriate land for the purpose of making or broadening roads and streets affect the question of title to the land so expropriated. As to section 22 of the Land (Acquisition for public purposes) Ordinance, 1943 (which enables the Minister of Finance to authorize the vesting of land, expropriated for the making or widening of roads, in the local authority), this is a special provision, held Justice Landau, the application of which is dependent entirely on the wishes of the Minister, and cannot affect the general provision in Article 5 of the Ottoman Land Code and section 29A of the Land (Settlement of Title) Ordinance.

It would be as well, concluded Justice Landau, for the Knesset to give its attention to this question of title to public highways in an effort to reach some just balance between the interests of the State and those of the local authorities.

Appeal dismissed with IL150 costs. Judgment given on January 29, 1960.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Music:** —
Bach Evening, with Antonia Lavan, Uri Shoham, David Leinen, Talia Menze and Frank Pelleg, YMCA, 8.30.

• **Tours:** —
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily, New University Campus.

• **Italian Vocalists:** —
Marino Marini and his Quartet. (Farewell Performances). Edison, 7, 9.15.

• **Exhibitions:** —
Artists House: 10-1, 4-6 Paintings by Shmuel Schlesinger, Miriam Barton. Collage paintings by Ella Raayoni.
Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Road, Tel. 63737. Est. 1935. 9-1, 3-7. Friday 8-2. New exhibition: paintings by Nahum Cohen. All purchases mailed upon request.

• **Bezalel National Museum:** —
Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art: Archaeological objects. Primitive Art. Contemporary Japanese prints and posters. Dutch paintings from the Museum's collection. 9-1, 2.30-5.
Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Tel Gath excavations, Chalcolithic cassuaries from Asor. Also permanent exhibition. 9-1, 3-5.

• **Zoo:** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 9-6.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:** —
Cameri: "Marius", 8.30.
Ohel: "One More River," 8.30.

• **Dine and Dance:** —
Delphin Bar, 14 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 27973.

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** —
Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibition:** —
Modern Art in Israel. Painters and Sculptors Association, Hemlin House, 10-1, 4-7.
Anual Exhibition of Israeli Artists, Beit Dizengoff, 10-1, 4-7.
African Primitive Art: statuettes, masks, implements, from collection of Mr. Sam Dubiner (over 150 exhibits). Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 10-1, 4-7.
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv, 10-5.

• **Z.O.A. House:** —
Piano Recital by Aimée Dorra, 8.30.
Tourist Service, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
Paintings by the "Haifa 1960 Group": Itzkowitz, Mohar, Nahor, Shabath. Municipal City Hall. Opening 8 p.m.

• **Tourist Centre:** —
Hadassah Club. Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hahalutz, Tel. 67965.

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah: "Twelve Angry Men"
Tamar, 9.
Cameri: "A Doll's House", Armon, 9.

HERZLIYA

• **Yiddish Musical:** —
"My Gal" — Benzion Witler. Shifra Lerer. Amal Hall, 8.45.

HADERA

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah: "The Trees Die Standing", 8.30.

The District Commissioner's Office, Jerusalem.
File No. 11/901.

Date: January 26, 1960.

The Sender E. Ehrman Family, Charitable Fund.
c/o General Talmud Tora School and Grand Yeshiva of Etz Haim, P.O.B. 300, Jerusalem.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to acknowledge herewith receipt of your letter, enclosing a Notification as required by Paragraph 6 of the Ottoman Law governing Associations, concerning the formation of an Association, as follows:

1. **Name of the Association:** Keren Gmilut Hassadim, (the Charitable Fund).
2. **Address of the Association:** c/o Talmud Tora and Yeshivat Etz Haim, P.O.B. 300, Jerusalem.
3. **Head office of the Association:** 115 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem.
4. **Purpose of the Association:** to act as a charitable fund.
5. **Responsible directors:**
Mr. Sender Ehrman, of New York—President. Rabbi Nisman A. Yucasinsky, Rehov Etz Haim — Chairman.
Rabbi S.Z. Salzamik, Rehov Etz Haim—Member. Mr. Eliezer Shumer, Bnei Brak — Member. Rabbi Haim Berlin, Jerusalem—Member.

Y. Shreibom,
Assistant District Commissioner, Jerusalem.

IL150,000 Olympics Fund Drive Launched

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — A public campaign to raise IL150,000 to send an Israel team to the Olympic games in Rome this summer, was launched recently by the Israel Olympic Games Committee.

At a dinner at the Accadia Hotel in Herzliya, leaders of the committee outlined plans for the dispatch of Israel athletes in 12 sports. The final selection of the athletes would take place in July.

Present at the dinner were the Italian Ambassador, Count Giovanni Revedin; officials of Alitalia, the Italian Airline; Army sports leaders; Sports Association officials and travel agents.

Alitalia and Hapoel opened the campaign with contributions of IL500 each.

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Cables in Brief

REFUGEES. — Britain's original World Refugee Year target of £2m. has been reached almost four months before the campaign ends and it has been decided to double the target to £4m. In the hope that it will "encourage further efforts in the world," the campaign committee announced yesterday.

PAY. — All-round pay increases for regulars in Britain's three armed services were announced yesterday in a Government White Paper. Improvements were also announced in gratuities and in officers' pensions.

COTTON. — A six-man Japanese trade mission arrived in Khartoum yesterday for 10-day talks with the Sudan Government — "mainly on cotton," the delegation leader said.

Residents
Your radio licence expired at the end of December.
RENEW
Your Licence
TODAY

New Hebrew Morning Course
OPENING MARCH 1
AT
MEIR HEBREW ULPAN
Beit Hahalutzot, Tel Aviv. Students will be given free tuition in Bookkeeping. Registration at the Ulpan, Beit Hahalutzot, King George St., and at the Ulpanim Section, 49 Rehov Aliyah, Tel Aviv.

For Sale
1. 10 Dunams of orange groves in Herzliya.
2. 4-dunam plot, near "Accadia."
Apply: P.O.B. 5158, Tel Aviv.

"THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO"
opening at Mann Auditorium on SATURDAY, February 13.
Concert-goers are kindly asked to note that all the performances start at 8 p.m. sharp.
THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

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YOUR CHILD WILL DRINK MILK WITH PLEASURE
IF YOU ADD A SPOONFUL OF
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Made in a jiffy, right in the cup. PRESTO is nourishing as it is prepared with malt. PRESTO is tasty and invigorating as it contains coffee and chicory.
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2 OSCARS
UNITED ARTISTS
Two chained fugitives—desperately trying to escape from the law—and each other!
THE DEFIANT ONES
AS FROM SATURDAY AT THE CHEN Cinema
SHORTLY AT THE "ARMON" CINEMA - HAIFA

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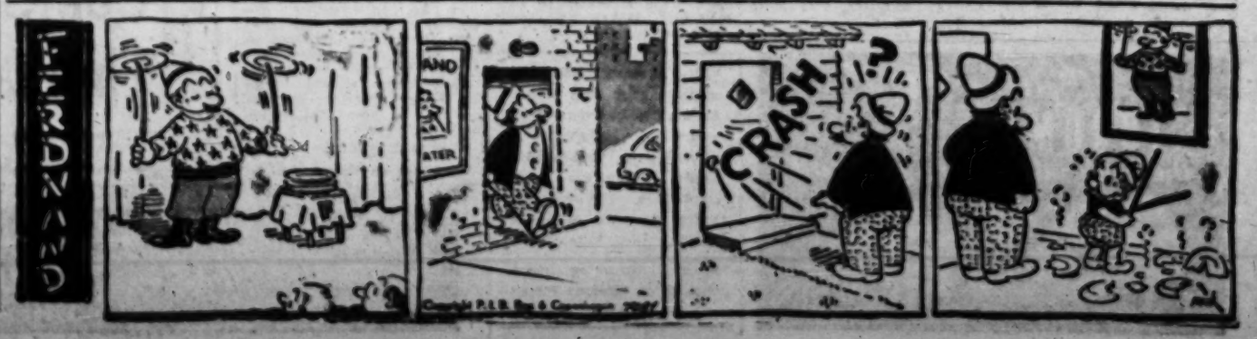

Mizrachi Women's Organization of America
invite you to tour their projects and visit their tourist clubs at:
TEL AVIV: 16 Dov Hos St. Tel 20187
JERUSALEM: 60 Rashi St. Tel 20440
HAIFA: 75 Arlosoroff St. Tel 62351

Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair.

	*A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	64	5—11	5—12
Tiberias	61	14—19	14—20
Haifa Port	66	10—19	9—19
Natanya	66	10—20	9—20
Tel Aviv Kirya	60	9—18	9—19
Tel Aviv Port	64	10—18	9—18
Lydda Airport	55	6—19	6—20
Jerusalem	52	6—15	6—16
Beersheba	67	7—18	6—19
Eilat	37	10—32	10—32

* A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Temperature range till yesterday evening. C) Temperature range forecast for last night and today.

ARRIVALS

The Co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Zalman Shazar, after attending the Conference of Jewish Organizations in Amsterdam and meeting with Zionist leaders in Paris to plan the celebration of the Herzl centenary. (by El Al).

The Director of the European Radio Union, Mr. Charles Gillerau, for a week's visit as guest of Kol Yisrael (by El Al).

The Assistant Director of the Osaka, Japan, television station, Mr. Sadanori Maki, for a day's visit as guest of Kol Yisrael (by Olympic Airways).

Mme. Francoise Burgaud, writer and lecturer, and wife of the Cultural Counsellor of the French Embassy in Brussels, as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Yitzhak Katz, Administrative Director of Tel Aviv University, after a four-month fund-raising tour of North and South America (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

The President of Boston University and Mrs. Philip Case, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaplan, after a five-day tour of Israel institutions of higher learning. (by El Al).

Mr. J. Model, of the Foreign Trade and Supply Co., for Turkey and Cyprus on export business. (by El Al).

Seren Ze'ev Sharon, for Ghana, where he will be commandant of a flight training school operated by the Israel Air Force (by El Al).

Mrs. Lola Beer-Ebner, for Paris, to see spring clothing collections in connection with the 1961 Israel Bond fashion show. (by El Al).

A FIRE caused by a short circuit in the Kol Yisrael teleprinter room last night was extinguished within minutes by the Kol Yisrael staff. A teleprinter machine was slightly damaged.

A VOCATIONAL school for machine shop work was opened in Eilat yesterday by the Ministry of Labour. The school was built with a contribution by the late M. Eliot, of South Africa.

Death of Hospital Director, Dr. Seide

HAIFA. — The death took place on Wednesday morning of Dr. Ya'acov Seide, Director of the Rothschild Municipal Hospital. He would have been 60 on February 27.

He died suddenly of a heart attack, while waiting for a bus in Ahuza to take him to the hospital. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

The funeral will leave from Beit Harofe at 1 p.m. today. The coffin will lie in state there from 10 a.m.

Dr. Seide was born near Lvov, and studied medicine and biology in Vienna and Germany. He was a specialist in internal diseases and biology.

He came to this country in 1934, and after serving for seven years with Kupat Holim, was appointed head of the Rothschild Hospital in 1941. Last year he was appointed visiting lecturer in the History of Biology at the Hebrew University, after having previously served as visiting lecturer of Human Biology at the Technion.

Dr. Seide was very active in various medical organizations here and abroad, and was a Fellow of the Linnarian Society of London. He had published two books on the History of Medicine in Israel and on Nature, Climate and Health in Israel.

Jennie Goldstein Dies In New York at 64

NEW YORK (INA). — Jennie Goldstein, 64, a distinguished actress for 57 years on the Yiddish and Broadway stage, died on Tuesday of a heart attack.

She entered the theatre in 1903, at the age of six. Not until a vaudeville tour in the late '20's did she speak English in the theatre.

On celebrating her 35th anniversary on the stage, she was given a gold medal of honour by the French Academy of Arts, and the late Queen Marie of Rumania awarded her a gold medal in recognition of many charity performances she made in Rumania while on European tours.

A. Cohen Withdraws Petition For Order Against Haifa D.A.

Jerusalem Post Legal Correspondent

The order nisi granted on January 29 to Mapam's Arab Affairs expert Aharon Cohen, who is charged with offences against the security of the State, was discharged by the High Court yesterday. This was done by mutual consent of the petitioner's counsel, Mr. J. Kushnir, and the respondent, the Haifa District Attorney, Mr. L. Rabinowitz, who stated that "the petition had been vexatious and there had been no need to put the High Court to any trouble."

Mr. Kushnir had petitioned the Court for an order calling on the District Attorney to show cause why he should not—return the documents taken by the police from Cohen's room, reveal their contents, and provide him with copies of tape recordings of conversations between Cohen and the security officers who questioned him. In his written reply to the order, Mr. Rabinowitz declared that:

- part of the documents requested had already been returned to Cohen, and those retained were needed in the trial;
- Mr. Kushnir had been allowed free access to them and had in fact examined them and made copies of some — the last time he had done so having been January 8;
- as soon as he had decided to make use of the tape recordings (following a recent Supreme Court judgment concerning admissibility of such recordings) Mr. Rabinowitz had informed Mr. Kushnir that transcripts would be forwarded to him as soon as they were ready;
- these transcripts had in fact been despatched to Mr. Kushnir on January 29, before Mr. Rabinowitz had heard of Mr. Kushnir's petition for an order;
- even before receiving the transcripts, Mr. Kushnir had been aware of the contents of the tapes from the references to them in the written statements of the security officers, which were made available to him shortly after Cohen's arrest in October, 1958.

In asking that his petition be withdrawn, Mr. Kushnir acknowledged having received a copy of the tape recordings and admitted that the Haifa District Attorney was prepared to make available for his inspection all the documents which were being retained as possible evidence in the trial. In waiving any objection to this withdrawal, the District Attorney pointed out that the tape recordings would have been duly delivered without any order and the material mentioned in the petition had always been, and would continue to be available for inspection by the petitioner at any reasonable time.

Rafi Eylon Admits Revealing Secrets

Rafi Eylon (Nelson), manager of the End of the World night club in Eilat, yesterday pleaded guilty in the Jerusalem District Court to a charge that he had given information to Egyptian Intelligence with intent to harm the security of the State. He is to be sentenced this morning.

Eylon passed military information to the Egyptian authorities after they took him off the Danish ship Birgitte Toft in the Suez Canal in July, 1957.

Former Eilat correspondent for Kol Yisrael and the weekly, "Ha'olam Hazeh," Eylon had signed on with the ship at Eilat in April, 1957 for a journey to Burma and thence back to Europe. He was arrested by the Egyptians on July 22 and returned to Israel three weeks later.

Eylon, who had hitherto denied the charge, faces a maximum sentence of 14 years' imprisonment for violating the Official Secrets Act. (Itim)

Knesset Rejects Herut Move to Probe Election

POST Knesset Reporter

By a vote of 27-14, the Knesset yesterday rejected a Herut motion for the agenda calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate bribery in the recent Knesset and municipal elections.

The motion was supported by Herut and Agudat Yisrael, and was opposed by the Coalition parties. The General Zionists left the chamber before the motion came up.

Mr. Haim Landau, who presented the motion, charged "practically all parties" with having stooped to bribery. He said his party had urged the Attorney-General to announce that if any voter who had been bribed would come forward and give testimony, he would not be prosecuted. But the Attorney-General turned down the suggestion.

Mr. Akiva Govrin (Mapai) opposed the motion. The body authorized to determine whether the elections had been honest was the Central Elections Committee — and it had decided that they had been, Mr. Govrin said. If Mr. Landau had specific information, he should give it to the police, and not make general, unsupported charges in the Knesset.

Kafr Kasim Amnesty Recommended by B-G

POST Knesset Reporter

It was upon the recommendation of the Minister of Defence (Mr. Ben-Gurion) that the President exercised his right of amnesty with regard to three of the members of the Border Police who were convicted of the Kafr Kasim killings, the Deputy Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, told the Knesset yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr. Yousef Khamis (Mapam), Mr. Peres said that it was the personal circumstances of each of the three — Shmuel Malinki, Gavriel Dehan, and Shalom Ofer — that had led the Minister to recommend a reduction in their sentences.

Mr. Peres preceded his reply with the comment that, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, the exercise by the President of his right to amnesty or reduce a sentence was not a legitimate subject for a parliamentary question addressed to the Minister who had recommended such action.

Sent to Committee

The Knesset also referred to committees the following motions for the agenda:

- To the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee: A motion by Mr. Ya'acov Meridor (Herut) calling for higher pay for draftees. The present private's pay of IL14 a month was not enough to cover essentials, Mr. Meridor said.
- To the Internal Affairs Committee: A motion by Dr. Mordechai Nurock (National Religious) on the reasons for emigration. He charged "irresponsible bureaucrats" with driving many persons from Israel. Minister of Interior Moshe Shapiro pointed out that a committee had been appointed by the Government to study the problem.
- To "committee" (the House Committee to decide which one): A motion by Mr. Ya'acov Riftin (Mapam) calling for the appointment of a sub-committee on physical education. Deputy Minister of Education Ami Assaf announced that the Ministry was planning to establish a department of physical education.

AMOS BEN-GURION ABED WITH MEALES

TEL AVIV. — Nitzav Amos Ben-Gurion, head of the Tel Aviv District Police, has been confined to bed for the past week with German measles. His condition has improved and he is expected back at work within a few days.

Controller

(Continued from Page One)

in the report, a source close to the Knesset claimed last night that the Committee was engaged only in preliminary work, and therefore had not yet had time to set up a satisfactory accounting system.

The Committee is headed by Mr. Shmuel Gur and comprises Mr. Israel Guri, M.K., and Mr. Y. Eilam, managing director of Solel Boneh. It is responsible for the administration of a sum of IL6m. donated by the late Baron James de Rothschild.

A sum somewhat in excess of IL4.7m. was received from the estate of Baron Rothschild by the end of 1957, and the remainder of the donation is to come from Government debts owed to PICA to be paid by October 1960.

According to a decision of the Knesset Building Board of Trustees of January 1958, the sum of IL4.7 was given as a loan to the Treasury. The loan is recallable at a month's notice and is linked to the rate of exchange and to the C-o-L Index. It also bears 4½ per cent interest.

The report also points out that the sum of IL500,000 which the Knesset budgeted for the construction of a new Knesset building in 1955 was used for purchasing and refurbishing the present Knesset premises. The late Knesset Speaker, Yosef Sprinzak, at the time explained that the sum would be returned for use in the construction of the new Knesset when the present building was sold.

Haifa Court Asked to Rule On 'Artistic Value' of a Building

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.— The District Court has been asked to establish whether the Hamashbir building near the port has any "artistic value," and whether two local architects had not poached on someone else's ideas in their design for its completion.

Mr. Max Lev, a local architect, has lodged a suit for IL33,600 with the Court against architects M. Weinraub and A. Mansfeld and the building's owners, Hamashbir Hamerkazi, Ltd.

He claims that he had designed the original six-storey building 25 years ago. At the time only one floor was built, with parts of the second and third added in 1942. It was completed in 1957 according to the plans of the respondents, both members of the Architecture Faculty at the Technion.

Mr. Lev asserts that his plans were of an artistic nature and that by making use of them, the respondents had infringed his "copyright."

Two witnesses, Dr. Karl Schwartz, the former Curator of the Tel Aviv Museum, and Mr. Y. Klarwein, the Knesset architect, testified that the building had artistic values and that it had been completed on the lines of Mr. Lev's original design.

Mr. Mansfeld, on the other hand, stated that a "functional building cannot have artistic values." Mr. Weinraub asserted that only a few buildings in the world could lay claim to such a value, and none which he had designed.

Judge D. Tovbin, in an interim decision, appointed an expert, the engineer Mr. A. Bartal, to advise him on some of the technical aspects of the case.

25 Apartments
are being built for the winners of the Special Draw of Mifal Hapayis. There are also two prizes of IL50,000 each and 50,000 winning tickets of IL5 each.
Buy your Payis ticket TODAY.

Sharett Urges Press To Language Purity

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K. on Wednesday suggested that the Journalists Association establish a "language court" to supervise the purity of the Hebrew used by the press.

Addressing some 120 news editors and copy readers at Beit Sokolow, Mr. Sharett said he was sorry the Ministry of Education paid so little attention to language problems. Immigrants are apt to introduce incorrect turns of speech into the language, and vigorous action should be taken to preserve Hebrew's natural clarity.

Ministers Discuss Secondary Schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministerial committee on the secondary school teachers dispute held its second meeting in Jerusalem earlier this week. A complete news blackout has been imposed on the discussion.

In reply to a question, the Government Secretary said that the meeting heard a survey of the situation in the secondary schools from the Minister of Education, Mr. Zalman Aranne, but that no proposals as to future action were formulated.

Last night, the Progressive Party Executive meeting in Tel Aviv reversed its previous stand in favour of the High School Teachers Association and called on that body to resume cooperation with the school authorities, as demanded by the Knesset last month.

High Court Orders Boy Restored to Parents

The grandparents of eight-year-old Yosef Schuhmacher were yesterday ordered by the Supreme Court, sitting as the High Court of Justice, to restore the boy to his parents by Monday or face imprisonment.

They have refused to return him to his parents for fear of his future religious training.

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alter Schuhmacher, of Holon, had placed the boy with Mrs. Schuhmacher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nahman Shtarkes, of the Mea She'arim quarter of Jerusalem, soon after the Schuhmacher family arrived here from Poland three years ago. It was felt that he and his 12-year-old sister, Ida, would have better educational opportunities in Jerusalem than they would in the development town in the south, to which their parents had gone.

When the Schuhmachers settled in Holon more than six months ago, they asked to have the children back. The grandfather produced the girl, but has refused to produce the boy or disclose his whereabouts.

Asked by his son-in-law's counsel, Mr. Meir Leker, where the boy was, Mr. Shtarkes said: "Among Jews in the Land of Israel, thank God. Where? We'll discuss that later." When Mr. Leker expressed doubt that Shtarkes would comply with the order, the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Yitzhak Olshan, said sharply: "I don't want to hear such talk here. An order has been issued and they'll comply with it." (Itim)

PRIME MINISTER IN DIMONA

BEERSHEBA. — Prime Minister Mr. David Ben-Gurion yesterday unexpectedly visited some industrial plants under construction in Dimona. He returned to Jerusalem by helicopter.

PALGI RESIGNS FROM EL AL

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Yoel Palgi has resigned as Deputy General Manager of El Al, a post he has held for ten years, because of differences of opinion with the airline's General Manager, Aluf Ephraim Ben Artzi.

The resignation has been accepted by the airline management. It will take effect in some weeks.

Mr. Palgi is expected to join the Civil Aviation Department of the Ministry of Transport.

Israelis Venture Into Outer Space

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The collected results of original Israel research into problems of high-speed flight and space travel were presented at a public forum for the first time yesterday in eight papers read before the second annual Aviation and Astronautics Conference at Technion City.

The papers were read by staff members of the Technion and the Hebrew University and members of the Scientific Department of the Ministry of Defence.

Nearly 200 scientists, researchers and space fans attended the session, which closed the two-day conference. Tuesday's meeting in Tel Aviv had been devoted to practical aspects of present-day conventional flight.

Prof. Kurt Sitte, of the Technion's Physics Department, said his department was engaged in making "a very modest contribution" to efforts to find some effective protection against cosmic radiation in manned space flights. At present, the experiments were earthbound.

There are "reasonable expectations," however, of flying some apparatus to moderate rocket heights, while an observatory is being constructed by the Department for regular observations.

Telescopic Observations

Prof. Sitte said that "much new ground is being covered" with telescopes of different opening angles, one of them placed underground. He hoped that within a year the Department would be ready to announce detailed results, as cosmic ray data could be collected only over a period of time.

Papers were also read by Prof. A. Kogan, of the Technion's Aeronautical Engineering Department, on "a practical method for calculation of pressure distribution on airfoils at supersonic rotational flow"; Dr. Meir Hanin, of the same department, on "high frequency oscillations of supersonic airfoils"; Mr. M. Arens, a senior lecturer in the Department and the first Chairman of the Israel Astronautical Society, on "a hypersonic ramjet using a normal detonation wave"; and Prof. J. Neuman, of the Hebrew University, on "The Meteorology of Mars"; Mr. A. Yaron, of the Ministry of Defence, on "some developments of the end burning charge (in rocket motors)"; and Mr. R. Shinnar and Sgan-Aluf M. Dishon, on "heat transfer stability analysis of solid propellant rocket motors."

In the evening, the Astronautical Society held its annual meeting and elected officers.

B-G Justifies Radio Commercials

"Anyone who does not want to hear commercial announcements over Kol Yisrael can turn the radio off," the Prime Minister said in the Knesset yesterday.

He was replying to a motion for the agenda by Mr. Yosef Serlin (General Zionists), who had protested that a proper sense of democratic procedure should have made the Government realise that so basic a question as the introduction of commercials on the State-operated broadcasting system should first be presented to the Knesset.

In Mr. Serlin's opinion, commercial advertising had no place on the State radio. Listeners were already paying for this service by their annual radio fees, he declared.

Replying, the Prime Minister (whose Office has jurisdiction over the Broadcasting Services) pointed out that commercials would be broadcast only between programmes; no programme would be interrupted. Nor would any existing programme be curtailed by the introduction of advertising.

The revenue would be used to improve programmes, he added.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that there had been some doubts in the Cabinet on the subject, and it had been therefore decided to give the plan a six months' trial.

Mr. Yosef Shofman (Herut) proposed that the motion be referred to committee. Kol Yisrael was not "national" but "governmental," it served the Government — or part of it.

Both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Serlin agreed that the matter go to committee.

Christmas Decor Factory in Ramle

Christmas decoration for export will be manufactured at a factory to be established in Ramle by a group of 25 Argentine families, the spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry disclosed yesterday.

The factory will initially employ some 70 persons. The Argentinians are all coming to settle in Israel.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, yesterday received two representatives of the group, Messrs. Rubins Richter and Nahum Amit.

Junior Archaeologists Set Up In Ancient Jlem Burial Cave

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of Jerusalem's youngest archeologists — self-styled — have set up headquarters in an ancient burial cave discovered a fortnight ago in the Kiryat Yovel Quarter of Jerusalem.

The cave was found by building workers who are constructing a kindergarten about 20 metres away. They needed earth to fill in around the foundations, and began digging into the hillside of a nearby rise.

They discovered the entrance and the 13 to 14-year-old children poured in, taking over the cave and thoroughly exploring it. Its single large room, two smaller ones, and five burial niches are used as headquarters for their play.

The children have been keeping a fire going for days on scrap wood. Several enterprising children evidently marked the ceiling with criss-crosses and six-pointed stars, using the charred points of sticks.

'I Didn't Do It'

Each youngster denies that he did it, blaming the others.

The Department of Antiquities of the Ministry of Education is scheduled to examine the cave this week.

The small entrance to the cave — one must crawl on hands and knees to enter — is chiselled out of solid rock. It opens upon a large room, with an almost flat roof, bearing numerous chisel marks, all about a centimetre apart. The room itself is about three metres by three and is slightly under six feet high.

The floor is littered with debris, stones and loose dirt, and the ashes of a fire.

On either side are smaller rooms. Opening off one of these small rooms are three burial niches, each large enough to accommodate a small explorer.

Opening off the second room are at least two burial niches.

In addition to the main entrance, there are two other openings, both small. One of them was uncovered, like the main one, a fortnight ago by the workers. The third was known to the teen-aged archeologists for 13 months—as soon as their parents moved into the vicinity. The boys thought that it was only a small limestone cave — "big enough for a cat" —similar to the dozens which abound in the neighbourhood.

In Tomorrow's 12-Page Issue of THE JERUSALEM POST

Sinai Seen From Downing Street
In Friday's instalment of Sir Anthony Eden's memoirs: the Israel sweep and the beginning of Anglo-French intervention.

Commerce Minister's Four-Year Plan
In a special article, Mr Sapir explains how Israel expects to double her exports and find the money to finance a 55 per cent rise in industrial production.

Interviewer Interviewed— Ed Murrow
America's leading behind-the-news telecaster, his plans and his forecast on the future of radio and TV.

Personality Portrait— Irene Gaster
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SPELLING ERRORS: During the past month leaflets some of them containing an intentional spelling error, were distributed to drivers. Anyone with a leaflet headed "1959" (instead of 1960) is asked to forward same by registered mail to: P.O.B. 8182, Yafo. A IL10 cheque will then be forwarded by return mail.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

BUDGET, MILLERS

Budget to Be Tabled Monday; Interim Budget Probable

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, is to table the 1960/61 State Budget in the Knesset on Monday. The debate on Mr. Eshkol's budget speech, however, will not be held until the following week.

The delay in presenting the budget makes it doubtful whether the Knesset will complete all three readings by March 31, the end of the fiscal year. An interim budget will probably be necessary.

Treasury officials blame the delay on the elections, and the protracted negotiations that preceded the formation of the new Government coalition in the middle of December.

By last night, not all the internal coalition differences over the draft budget had been ironed out. The main point under dispute is the Treasury's decision to cut drastically various Development Budget items, principally housing, agricultural and irrigation investments and the budget of the Ministry of Development.

Tougher Income Tax

Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda Ministers have been pressing for the restoration of the cuts on account of more stringent income tax collection from "big fish" and the levying of a property tax. These proposals were rejected by the majority of the coalition and Mr. Eshkol countered with a proposal to establish a Ministerial Committee to investigate the possibility of budgetary savings in the Ministries' administrative expenditures.

It is understood that Mr. Eshkol believes that at least IL5m. could be shaved from various Ministries' administrative expenditures and transferred to the Development Budget.

Mr. Eshkol is also demanding that National Insurance Scheme premiums be raised by 1.5 per cent, with one third of this increase to be borne by insured workers and the rest by employers. The motive behind the proposal is to find more money for the Development Budget.

The main hope for increasing the Development Budget lies, however, in the loans requested abroad, such as those from the World Bank and West European governmental and banking institutions.

CURRENCY in circulation rose by IL6,310,269 during the week ending Tuesday, to stand at IL294,729,080, the Bank of Israel reported yesterday. Foreign currency reserves rose by IL63,919, gold reserves by IL350 and Treasury notes and Government promissory notes by IL6,246,000.

Bakers to Be Free To Choose Miller

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir yesterday told a delegation of flour millers that he is determined to abolish the compulsory linking of bakers to specific millers as of February 15.

The delegation had requested the meeting with Mr. Sapir to appeal against his decision.

Mr. Sapir also invited the millers to discuss transferring wheat purchases abroad from the Ministry's hands to the millers after February 15.

The Ministry spokesman announced yesterday that the bakers had replied to Mr. Sapir's conditions for abolishing price control over bread by proposing that the Government grant a substantial subsidy on the price of flour.

The spokesman added that Mr. Sapir rejected the bakers' subsidy proposal "as not even offering a basis for further discussion."

Pay First — Argue Later on Phone Bill

POST Knesset Reporter

"First pay the bill; if we made a mistake we'll refund your money."

This is what the telephone company wrote to the secretary of the General Zionist faction, who had complained that he had been billed for telephone service even after his phone had been disconnected and he had moved from Jerusalem.

Mr. Yosef Serlin (G.Z.) mentioned this incident in presenting a motion for the agenda in the Knesset yesterday calling for a Parliamentary committee of inquiry to investigate the question of telephone bills.

The Prime Minister, who is also Acting Minister of Posts, suggested that the Knesset await the results of the investigation now being conducted by two experts. But he had no objection if the matter were referred to committee. By common consent, this was done with Mr. Serlin's motion, and a similar one by Dr. Y. Bader (Herut).

Notices to the Public

INAUGURATION OF NEW AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT BAYTAN

The Post Office Administration announces the inauguration of a new automatic telephone exchange at Baytan on Sunday, February 14, 1960, at 3 p.m.

Subscribers at present linked to the exchanges of Tel Aviv and Lod Airport will be connected to the new exchange on the above date, and their telephone numbers will be changed.

The telephone numbers of all subscribers at present linked to the Baytan exchange will likewise be changed.

Particulars concerning subscribers to be linked to the new Baytan exchange may be obtained from all post offices and local telephone exchanges.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

February 10, 1960

	4 LINKED BONDS		
3½%	Treas (Dollar		85½
4½%	Reviews (obsolete)		100
4½%	Defence (Loan		100½
4½%			100½
4½%	Housing Loan	A	100
5 %	"	B	100
5 %	"	C	100
6 %	"	D	100
6 %	"	E	100
4½%	Pal Electric 37/54		104½
4½%	Nat Oil Co.		100
4½%	Local Authorities		100½
4½%	Jewish Agency		97
4½%	Keren Hayesod		100½
	50-53 III.		100
5 %	"		100
5 %	Fertilizers & Chems.		100
6 %	Ind. Dev		100½
4½%	Gen Mortgage Bank		100½
6 %	Bank Leumi Dev.		101½
4½%	Rassco		100½
6 %	Igroth		100½
4½%	Gus-Rassco		100½
	C.o.L. LINKED BONDS		
4½%	Defence Loan		100
4½%	Housing Loan	A	97
4½%	"	C	97
6 %	"	D	97½
4½%	Pal. Electric 37/54	a)	115½
4½%	Pal. Electric 55/55		113
4½%	Local Authorities		100½
6 %	"	b)	98
4½%	Keren Hayesod		100½
6 %	"		100½
4½%	Rassco	c)	100½
	50/50 L/C.o.L. LINKED		
4½%	Igroth		100½
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank		99
6 %	Bank Leumi Invest.		99½
	ORDINARY SHARES		
	Bank Leumi		200
	Gen. Mortgage Bk.		200
	Bk. Leumi Invest.		225
	Elliere's Investment		2264
	Africa Pal. Invest.		1535
	Isr. Land Develop.		173
	Ata Textile		147
	Melter Textile		127.5
	Assia & Bejarano		944
	Pal Potash		113
	Teva Pharmac.		b) 205
	Palog Cold Storage		1945
	Am. Isr. Paper Mills		232
	Delek		198
	Delek (11/12 Div.)		1814
	Jordan		78

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Knesset Voters' Register for Registration Year 1960/61

NOTICE

concerning THE LODGING OF PETITIONS, OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS IN CONNECTION WITH REGISTRATION IN THE VOTERS' REGISTER FOR THE REGISTRATION YEAR 1960/61.

Further to the Notice of Wednesday, February 3, 1960, published in this paper on February 5, 1960, concerning the display of Knesset voters' lists for the 1960/61 Registration Year, the attention of the public is hereby drawn to the provisions contained in Paragraph 5 of the Basic Law: The Knesset, Paragraph 1 of the Knesset Elections Law, 1965 (Comprehensive Version), and the provisions contained in the Voters' Registration Law for Knesset Elections, 1959.

Accordingly:

1. **ANY PERSON BORN IN** or prior to 1941 and who is an Israeli citizen under terms of the Citizenship Law has the right to and shall be registered in this Register.
2. **THE AREA OF THE STATE HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO POLLING DISTRICTS.** A separate voters' list has been prepared for each such district. Voters' names should be included in the lists of the district in which they reside. Each voter's polling district shall be determined in accordance with his/her last place of residence as recorded in his/her identity booklet, not later than December 31, 1959.
3. **THE VOTERS' LISTS SHALL INCLUDE:** the voter's family name, his/her first name, name of father, year of birth, address and identity booklet number.
4. **IN EACH LOCALITY** (town, village, kibbutz, etc.) a voters' list of residents of that locality shall be made available for scrutiny upon demand.
5. **ANY PERSON** may scrutinize the voters' list on the days and hours and at the places specified in the said Notice of February 2, 1960, in order to ascertain whether his/her name or those of any other persons eligible to vote appear in the voters' lists.
6. **ANY PERSON,** upon scrutinizing the voters' list in his/her polling district and finding that his/her name does not appear therein, may appeal in writing to the Minister of Interior, to have his/her name included in the list. (This appeal is formally termed 'Appeal'.)
7. **ANYONE FINDING THAT** any of his/her personal particulars (i.e. family name, first name, name of father, identity booklet number, year of birth, or address) appear incorrectly in the voters' list may appeal in writing, to the Minister of Interior, and request that the particulars be corrected. (This appeal is formally termed "Petition").
8. **AN APPEAL OR PETITION SHOULD BE MADE OUT ON** the special form stipulated in Regulations of the Knesset Voters' Register (Lodging of Petitions and Appeals), 1959. Such forms are available at all places at the hours during which voters' lists are on display, as well as at all Population Registration offices, until the closing day as fixed by law for the lodging of a petition or appeal.
9. **ANYONE LODGING A PETITION OR APPEAL MUST** sign such a petition or appeal and file it with the Population Registration office of the district in which he/she resides on the day the appeal or petition is filed. Persons filing an appeal or petition are required to produce their identity booklets at the time of filing of the said appeal or petition.
10. **APPEALS OR PETITIONS** may be lodged only from Monday, February 15, 1960, and until Sunday March 6, 1960.
11. **THE REPLY OF THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR** to the appeal or petition must be handed to the appellant by Tuesday, March 29, 1960.
12. **ANYONE WHOSE APPEAL IS REJECTED** or anyone not receiving an answer by the above date may appeal to the District Court of the area in which he/she resides, not later than April 3, 1960.
13. **ANYONE WHO MAY HAVE CHANGED HIS/HER ADDRESS AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1959,** but who continues to reside within the area of the same locality as before, i.e. has moved his residence from one part of the locality to another part of the same locality, is not entitled to request that his/her name shall be registered in the new polling district where he/she may now reside.
14. **THIS KNESSET VOTERS' REGISTER** for the Registration Year 1960/61 shall be valid from May 9, 1960, until May 8, 1961.

HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA
Minister of the Interior

February 3, 1960.

On Sunday, February 5, 1960, the anniversary of the death of my wife

Teresilia Cavallione Oliviero

all her friends are invited to participate in the memorial ceremony which will take place on that day at 2 p.m. at her graveside at the Haifa Cemetery.

CAPTAIN SALVATORE OLIVIERO

THE JERUSALEM POST
Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON

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Thursday, February 11, 1960
13 Shvat, 5720—13 Sha'ban, 1379

THERE can be no mistaking President de Gaulle's grim determination to make the best possible use of the year-long emergency powers now granted him by Parliament, in order at last to purge the French system of its Fascist infection. One is apt to forget that the former Free French leader has been fighting the venom for 20 years now. Thanks to his own fortitude and the unwavering support of the great majority of the French people, de Gaulle is today in a better position than ever before to finish the job and restore France to full political health.

GAULLIST ANTITOXIN

Back in the thirties, when Hitler was preparing for the war that would gain the Third Reich a thousand years of world hegemony, the Nazi infection had begun to spread to the left bank of the Rhine. The mass of the French people remained immune, but a segment of the upper crust of society was corrupted; thus was the Battle of France lost in 1940 even before it had begun. With Pétain acting as a glorified *gauleiter* in France, Fascism wreaked terrible havoc. The Gaullist antitoxin worked wonders, yet not all the harm that had been done could be undone. Thus, to quote one example among many, the dossiers of the Vichy Commissariat for Jewish Questions were not destroyed, but were taken over by the Jewish Affairs Section of the French Police in the Fourth Republic.

Fascism breeds on frustration. In Germany, Hitler exploited the bitterness engendered by defeat in World War I. In France, Fascist cliques have exploited the fears of the European settlers in Algeria that they may be abandoned to the mercies of the F.L.N. rebels, themselves under the influence of pan-Arab Fascism. Many French army officers, still smarting from the Indo-Chinese debacle, were easily recruited by the ultra plotters.

It has been said before—but it bears repetition — that one thing alone saved France from Fascism after the first colon uprising of May 13, 1958: the intervention of General de Gaulle. On launching the Fifth Republic, de Gaulle did what he could to cleanse France and Algeria; but it was a precarious operation, for he was pitted against undeclared enemies who postured as his friends, claiming as they did that it was they who had put him into power. He was prepared to wait for them to see reason, despite the danger thus involved.

The situation is quite different now, after the second and latest colon insurrection. This time, President de Gaulle's personal authority was directly challenged; having emerged victor from the contest, he is free to take action.

In this connection, it is necessary to distinguish between the various political moves involved. The President of the Republic and M. Jacques Soustelle, his close collaborator for a score of years, do not see eye-to-eye on the Algerian problem; they have parted company, but not necessarily for ever. In other matters, particularly relations with Israel, M. Soustelle has shown a progressive attitude, and we have benefited from his understanding.

Other dismissals and replacements, notably the appointment of M. Pierre Messmer as Defence Minister, also need bode no change in Franco-Israel relations.

Under President de Gaulle's leadership, France is moving to her wider destiny, which none can deny her now that she is seriously setting her house in order. At the same time, as it happens, she is about to win her right to admission to the Atom Club. We trust that before long this Club will be able voluntarily to disband itself, after due precautions to render nuclear warfare impossible; but that is another matter.

Sir Anthony Eden's Memoirs (XI)

'U.S. OUT TO BRAND ISRAEL AS AGGRESSOR'

On the morning of October 30 the Cabinet were informed that Israeli groups had entered Egyptian territory on the evening of the 29th and during the night had reached a point half-way between their frontier and Ismailia. A second Israeli force was reported to be striking towards Suez. Other swift Israeli actions were also unrolling, though we only learnt details of these later. This was the situation the Cabinet had considered five days before.

The Cabinet was sternly conscious of the importance and urgency of the decisions it had to take. Now that the situation had actually arisen, it confirmed its readiness to act as had been decided, subject to the agreement of the French Ministers who were flying to London for consultations. It now considered the actual terms of the note in which this demand was to be addressed to Egypt and Israel; these would be discussed with M. Mollet and M. Pineau on their arrival.

Plea to Eisenhower

The Cabinet discussed the attitude of the United States. The American Administration was urgently proposing to have Israel branded as an aggressor by the Security Council. It was unmoved by the history of the dispute or Egypt's aggressive attitude and declared intentions against Israel. Our hope was that the United States would take some account of those events and be watchful of Soviet moves. The Cabinet then approved the terms of a message to President Eisenhower inviting his general support. I sent two telegrams to Washington that day (the first day of Israel's drive into Sinai). The first said:

> We have never made any secret of our belief that justice entitled us to defend our vital interests against Nasser's designs. But we acted with you in summoning the London Conference, in despatching the abortive Menzies Mission and in seeking to establish S.C.U.A. (the Users' Club). As you know, the Russians regarded the Security Council proceedings as a victory for themselves and Egypt. Nevertheless we continued through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to seek a basis for the continuation of the negotiations.
>
> Egypt has to a large extent brought this attack on herself by insisting that the state of war persists, by defying the Security Council and by declaring her intention to marshal the Arab states for the destruction of Israel. The latest example of Egyptian intentions is the announcement of a joint command between Egypt, Jordan and Syria.
>
> We have earnestly deliberated what we should do in this serious situation. We cannot afford to see the Canal closed or to lose the shipping which is daily on passage through it. We have a responsibility for the people in these ships. We feel that decisive action should be taken at once to stop hostilities. We have agreed with you to go to the Security Council and instructions are being sent this moment. Experience, however, shows that its procedure is unlikely to be either rapid or effective.

My second message was sent after our talks with the French Ministers and the delivery of our jointly agreed notes to the Egyptian Ambassador and the Israeli Chargé d'Affaires. It informed the President of the requests we were making to the belligerents, and continued:

> My first instinct would have been to associate yourself and your country with the declaration. But I know the constitutional and other difficulties in which you are placed. I think there is a chance that both sides will accept. In any case it would help this result very much if you found it possible to support what we have done at least in general terms. We are well aware that no real settlement of Middle Eastern problems is possible except through the closest cooperation between our two countries. Our two Governments have tried with the best will in the world all sorts of public and private negotiations through the last two or three years and they have all failed. This seems an opportunity for a fresh start.
>
> ... Nothing could have prevented this outbreak from erupting somewhere, but when the dust settles there may well be a chance for our doing a really constructive piece of work together and thereby strengthening the weakest point in the line against Communism.

A message from President Eisenhower crossed my telegrams. He expressed his disquiet upon a number of points, but considered it of the greatest importance that the United Kingdom and the United States should quickly and clearly lay out their present views and intentions before each other, so that they might not in any real crisis be powerless to act in concert because of misunderstanding. That had been my purpose also at the January meeting in Washington, and all through this drawn-out business.

Conflict Localized

The question of consultation before action with the Commonwealth countries and the United States was one that troubled us greatly. Of course we would have preferred to do this. Whatever the outcome of such consultation, it would have smoothed our path. On the other hand, however sharply pressed, such consultation was not possible within a matter of hours; it must take days at least. Nor was there any chance that all concerned would take precisely the same view of what action must follow the consultation. As a result there would be attempts to modify our proposals, to reach some compromise between several divergent points of view and, before we knew where we were, we would be back at an eighteen-power conference once more. This was the last thing in the world we wanted, because we knew quite well that once palavers began, no effective action could be possible.

The chief danger, especially for us, was that the conflict would spread. A localized war between Israel and Egypt, while troublesome, should not be highly dangerous internationally. The same could not be said of a war which had spread to include Syria and Jordan, with Iraq morally compelled to take a hand too. If this were to happen, the Jordan commitment would raise its head again, not in so acute a form, but alarming enough. Two events could be counted on to encourage Jordan and Syria to inaction, swift Israeli military success and the knowledge that British and French forces were on the way and would be used to localize the dispute. If that restraint was to be effective it had to be applied at once. Twenty-four hours might well be too late, forty-eight certainly would.

The choice for us was stark and inescapable, either act at once to bring about the result we sought, the localization of the conflict, or involve ourselves in consultations. This would mean the same inaction as in the last three months. We chose to act.

I can imagine no conditions in which this conflict, so long expected, could have taken place with less risk of wider consequences for the world. Among these conditions Anglo-French presence and action signified most. It may be that our intervention brought the conflict 'prematurely' to an end, to use the adverb which the Leader of the Opposition employed. It is evident that intervention stopped it spreading.

Our consultations with the French Ministers began the moment they arrived and continued over luncheon. As soon as these had been concluded and all points of action and timing settled, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Butler, who was Leader of the House, and I saw the leaders of the Opposition. We gave them in advance a copy of the statement I was about to make in the House of Commons.

I thought it my duty to tell the House of the decision we had taken at the earliest moment. This led me into what I now consider was an error in timing. If I had done so two hours later, the Opposition would have been given time to consider the statement I was to make. The Commonwealth and the United States would have had time to reflect upon the messages we had sent them. However, I informed the House at 4.30 p.m. of the terms of our notes to Israel and Egypt.

At that very moment the Security Council was meeting in New York. When the House divided about ten o'clock in the evening, giving us a majority of 82, we did not know what the United Nations would decide.

Britain Uses Veto

On the night of the 30th I received a further telegram from the President. Mr. Eisenhower had now learnt the terms of our notes to Egypt and Israel. He was deeply concerned at the prospect of drastic action and he expressed the belief that peaceful processes could and should prevail. I was not surprised at this sentiment, but we had no reason at this moment to suppose that the United States would oppose us at the United Nations upon almost every point. The substance of the President's message to me was published in the United States that night. In consequence, I asked him if I could use in the House of Commons the two telegrams I had sent him earlier that day. The President at once agreed, but in fact I did not have to quote from the text of the telegrams themselves.

Further reports were reaching us from Washington and New York of the reactions of the United States Government. They were unfavourable. Few officials concealed the irritation they felt that we and the French should at last have taken the action which we had long forecast.

At the U.N. Mr. Cabot Lodge, the American representative, pressed his resolution (demanding Israel's immediate withdrawal) to a vote with all speed and included in it phrases explicitly directed against Anglo-French action. His only reply to the arguments of the British representative, in public and in private, was to ask the Council to take the vote at once. As a result, Britain used her veto for the first time in her membership of the United Nations. The American resolution secured seven votes, we and the French voted against it, Australia and Belgium abstained.

Fateful Yugoslav Move

The next move, by the Yugoslav delegation, was fateful in its consequences. Prompted from the sidelines by the Indian representative, Yugoslavia sought to transfer the dispute from the Security Council to a special session of the General Assembly, under the procedure known as 'Uniting for Peace,' originally devised at the time of the Korean conflict. In a General Assembly of eighty members, any chance of examining these events dispassionately, or of using them to bring about a Middle Eastern settlement, would be infinitely less than in the smaller Security Council. The authors of the Charter knew what they were about when they charged the Assembly with the power to debate and recommend, and the Council with the power to take decisions. Now the Assembly was to be invited to give orders.

The resolution to give effect to the Yugoslav proposal could be adopted only if it received at least seven votes in the Security Council. As the resolution concerned procedure, it was not subject to the veto. For the purpose of voting, abstentions had the same consequence as votes against. The French and ourselves voted against the resolution. Australia and Belgium abstained. The seven in favour were Nationalist China, Cuba, Iran, Yugoslavia, Peru, the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States vote decided the issue.

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MARGINAL COMMENT

K Goes 'Trouble-Shooting'

By George Leonof

PERIPATETIC diplomacy is by now accepted as an established and necessary part of international relations, and the Soviet Prime Minister yesterday set off on the latest leg of his do-it-yourself tour. His visit to Indonesia, Burma, India and Afghanistan will take him over some of the ground covered by President Eisenhower's recent Asian tour, and is certain to produce the inevitable comparative statistics as to who drew the biggest crowds into the streets of New Delhi or Kabul, compiled by incorrigible newspapermen who insist on treating top-level tourism as a contest for prestige and influence by leaders of rival blocs. Which, of course, it is, though personal box-office appeal is not necessarily a reliable measure of diplomatic achievement.

CHIEF interest in Mr. Eisenhower's visit to eleven countries centred on his meetings in New Delhi at a time when China's military operations on the Himalayan border were leading Indian leaders to reassess the value of *Panch Shia* — the five principles of peaceful co-existence — and of positive neutralism, the two pillars of Mr. Nehru's foreign policy. The Indians did, indeed, respond to the American President's visit with a warmth and massive turnouts that were generally described as unprecedented.

WHILE it is by no means certain that Mr. Eisenhower sought or intended to influence Indians on security questions, his visit was followed by increased pressure on Mr. Nehru, both within and outside his own Congress Party, to safeguard India with some form of defence against possible aggression from the north which would be more tangible than mere devotion to a set of principles. Mr. Nehru's refusal was emphatic, and he angrily proclaimed that he would rather see the Congress Party dead than abdicate its basic principles. As usual, the Prime Minister had the final word on party policy, though it did not reassure many of his colleagues with persistent second thoughts about positive neutralism and its efficacy in relation to China. These doubts have spread to other parts of South-East Asia. Mr. Khrushchev's itinerary indicates that his chief concern will be to undo, or at least soften, the effects of Peking's recent blundering in the area, although both the Russians and Indians studiously avoid making any mention of this particular aspect.

THE original plan was to return last year's visit to the USSR of the Indonesian President, Mr. Sukarno, but Mr. Khrushchev readily accepted the subsequent invitations from India and Burma, and Afghanistan was thrown in for good measure. Indonesia's differences with China are of long standing. They deal mainly with the Chinese minority in the country, numbering more than two million, which insists on retaining Chinese citizenship while demanding all the rights of the native population, and which has enjoyed Peking's unreserved moral backing. Relations deteriorated sharply when Indonesia last year prohibited all foreigners from trading outside the major towns, a measure which was obviously if not avowedly aimed at the Chinese, who practically monopolize retail trade in the Indonesian countryside.

BOTH in India and Indonesia, Peking has overstepped the bounds from which graceful retreat is still possible. That China now considers such a withdrawal desirable, on both fronts, has lately been apparent both from the milder tone of Chinese statements and from the triumphant way in which Peking brandished last week's border agreement with Burma as a "model" for the settlement of disputes between nations. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that Mr. Nehru, too, would prefer a settlement with China to a further deterioration of relations, although he stands committed not to negotiate before China makes some concessions and disgorges at least some of the frigid mountains occupied by her troops. And of this there is no sign. It seems to have been left to Mr. Khrushchev to conjure up a diplomatic smoke-screen that will enable all parties to back down without loss of face, and which makes him, in effect, a sort of para-U.N. under-secretary for Chinese affairs in disputes between China and her neutralist neighbours. For them the alternative to Mr. Khrushchev is to take matters into their own hands or join one of the power blocs — a choice which continues to be equally distasteful to them — so long as Peking's exclusion from the United Nations makes appeal to the world organization futile.

Jerusalem, February 11.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Peace Plea to Russia

Asserting that no one would like to beat swords into ploughshares as much as Israel, **Hamodia** (World Agudа) does not doubt the sincerity of the Supreme Soviet in calling for universal disarmament, but asks how it hopes to see this achieved if it keeps on sending arms to the Arabs whose supreme ambition is to destroy Israel.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) greets Russia's initiative and hopes that Moscow will heed the Knesset Speaker's request that it be instrumental in liquidating the hostility between Israel and the Arabs.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) studies the results of the latest Soviet population census from the point of view of the Jews, and **Kol Ha'am** (Communist) takes "Davar" to task for its allegedly tendentious and anti-Soviet editorial on the subject on Tuesday.

Ha'aretz (non-party) opposes the proposal to turn Magen David Adom services over to the Ministry of Health or the local authorities; the organization should continue to exist in its present form. It can be strengthened by a higher Government allocation to carry on its work and if more people are encouraged to join it as volunteer workers.

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KEEPING POSTED

"AFRICA was full of surprises," relates Lou Kadar, who belongs to the East European desk at the Foreign Ministry, but accompanied Mrs. Meir on her recent tour. This was partly because she knows French well and Mrs. Meir does not, partly because it was convenient to take a woman secretary along, but mainly because Lou might be expected to get along with new acquaintances of all sorts. It was rather like the cocktail circuit in Tel Aviv, she says. You kept meeting the same people over again at the various festivities. Anybody who had been at Yaounde, where Mrs. Meir went for the Cameroun independence festivities, was pretty sure to turn up again at Monrovia, for President Tubman's celebration.

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FOR instance, there was Mrs. Ella Gulaca, the only woman M.P. in Sierra Leone, who has this position mainly because she is also the Paramount Chief of the Mendi Tribe in Mayamba District. She likes to dress well, with small chip-on hats to match. Lou spotted her again in Monrovia, and dropped into conversation with her. Mrs. Gulaca wanted to know how Lou, as a stranger, had recognized her among all these hundreds of people. "You remember that green dress you wore that time, with the little hat? I'd recognize the style of your clothes any place ..." In the course of the friendship they struck up, Lou learnt that the M.P.'s main trouble was that her husband had meanwhile been elected Paramount Chief of his tribe, and custom required a chief to reside with his own people. As a result, they had had to separate despite their seven children. They could not get a divorce even if they wanted to, however, because her husband is a Catholic. They meet every week at the sessions of Parliament, in Freetown.

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TWO things happened in Freetown. One was that Sir Maurice Dorman, the British Governor, invited the Israel Foreign Minister to attend a football match between the Sierra Leone team and Czech players. Mrs. Meir concealed the fact that she had never been to a football match before in her life and rather enjoyed it. The Czechs won 3-0. Afterwards she was invited to a gathering of the African Women's Federation, which has a total of two million members, and said it felt like the old days with Moetset Hapoalot (Women Workers' Federation). Her hosts were tremendously impressed with what she told them of women's share in the building of Israel, and after that women came up to her wherever she went to thank her for her forthright and hopeful talk.

AT Cotonorr, in Dahomey, Mrs. Meir was due to make only a brief stop. Lou went off to see about something, and when she came back found an African talking in rapid French to Mrs. Meir, who was looking puzzled. It was the Prime Minister, who had heard of her presence only just in time to pay a personal call. At Lome, Togo, on the other hand, a resplendent Chief of Protocol awaited them at the airport. He explained that the Prime Minister, Mr. Olympio, was unfortunately at a meeting and had not been able to come in person, but wished to invite them to his office. Mrs. Meir said she was afraid their plane would be leaving in another half-an-hour. "That is nothing," said Protocol. "We shall ask them to wait until you get back." They were whisked off to the Prime Minister's office, and then to a quick champagne party at Mr. Olympio's residence, and the Air France plane waited patiently until they got back.

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AT Niamey, capital of French Niger (never mind, we had to look it up, too) which is about to receive its independence, Mrs. Meir got talking with the Minister of Agriculture. He told her he had been reading of the success Israel had made of peanut growing and surprised her with a detailed account of work here in this field. In the end she had to admit that not only did she know nothing of peanuts in Niger, but never before had she known so much of peanuts even in Israel.

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IN Monrovia, finally, they heard the story of Hans Loewenthal. The Israel Ambassador, Hanan Yavor, has a son of eight called Noam. One day they were invited to the beautiful estate near Monrovia of one of the members of the Government. There Noam met and immediately made friends with a boy a little older than himself, a rather light-skinned Liberian. "His name is Hans Loewenthal," Noam announced. Everybody was surprised. Noam couldn't see why. It seemed quite a simple, familiar sort of name to him, compared to most African names anyway. It turned out that Hans was the son of a housekeeper on the estate and of a Jewish businessman who had spent some time in Monrovia, where it is customary to name children after their fathers. The friendship grew apace, and when little Hans' mother was called away for a few days to attend a tribal funeral it was arranged that her boy should remain with the Yavors. It was eight months before she returned. Hans had by then confided in Noam about the trouble he had at school because his skin was not properly black, heard all about Israel, picked up a lot of Hebrew and felt quite at home. When his friend had to go back to his mother Noam was inconsolable even though elaborate arrangements were made for the boys to go on meeting.

Reader's Letter

NOT ALONE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have lived in Ashdod for three months, and almost every day have to complain to our grocer about the dirt on the loaves of bread. We are usually forced to cut off most of the crust before eating the bread, as the grocer hasn't always got a clean one to give us.

The reason for this dirt may be simple. It is quite usual here for bread to be piled on the floor of the truck delivering it and the driver takes the bread out as he gets to each shop. When he can no longer reach the bread inside the truck, he climbs inside and walks over the floor on which the bread is spread out.

To avoid having to enter the truck at all, the driver should have a long pole with a scraper at the end with which he could pull out the loaves towards him. In addition, bread should be carried only in special trays or boxes from bakery to shop. It would be best of all, of course, to have only wrapped bread.

Yours, etc. S. HALEVI
Ashdod, January 12.

PEN FRIENDS

INGER-LISE BURFIN, Box 38, Vollebekk, Norway, and BERIT LIE, Box 98, Asa, Norway, are two 16-year old girls who are very much interested in corresponding with Israelis.

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